

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR

460933

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1799.

[Vol. VI.—No. 912]

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, he exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store (near of Prince and Water-Street)

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER being devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be open for the sale of goods of every description, as may be ordered by the Public.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
January 29, 1799.

Public Sale.

Friday next will be sold on the premises, A HOUSE AND LOT, Union Street, adjoining Capt. Samuel Harris's store, at present occupied by Mr. R. Harris. Terms will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 12.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received a Quantity of Cotton of a superior quality in bales, Ginger in kegs, And Pepper in bags.

They have also on hand a general assortment of groceries, Bar Iron, Castings, and Coarse Limes, as usual.
January 3.

ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY COMPANY

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that in conformity with the Act of Incorporation, a general meeting of the company will be held at the courthouse on MONDAY the 25th inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing by ballot, twelve Directors for the year ensuing. It is hoped that all those members who are aware of the great advantages of a Public Library to society in general, will make it a point to attend, and at all times endeavor to promote its interests. The ballots will be opened precisely at six o'clock.

JAMES KENNEDY,
Librarian.

February 12.

Notice.

ALL persons who may for the time to come have occasion to pass Flour or other articles, at this toll place established by law, must pay the toll before the same can be suffered to pass—it being understood that at Watts's Branch and the Great Falls, toll will not be exacted, where the articles above mentioned are deposited in the Company's stores, until they are taken therefrom.

JAS. KEITH President.
JOHN MASON
ISAAC M'PHERSON } Directors

February 12.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay,

Have received One Hundred & Ten Barrels

PRIME BEEF AND PORK, New-York quality, and one barrel of best CHEWING TOBACCO which will be disposed of on moderate terms.—They have on hand, Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Bottles, of a superior quality, Madeira in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks, Sherry in quarter casks, Window Glass in boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 14 and 9 by 11. A quantity of excellent Opor to Corks in bags, a large assortment of Bar Iron, and Gun Powder in small kegs.

12th Feb.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 shells Fresh Hyson Tea,
10 lbs Pepper,
2 boxes containing 40 pieces fine Flannels Sheeting,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN G. LADD.

February 11.

THE Subscriber means, in future, to practice his profession of advocate, at the Bar of the High Court of Chancery. Those who wish to confide their business to his care, will be pleased to address to him near Frederickburg.

JOHN MINOR, Junr.

February 12.

Amos Allison,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

Wool and Cotton Cards,

Which he will sell by the box,
Feb. 9.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

THE bill to amend the act providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. This bill is very long, and though only such parts of it as are amendatory to the present laws, were read, the reading occupied a great part of the sitting. A few amendments were then agreed to, and the bill being gone through, the committee rose, but the Speaker having left the house indisposed, no report could be made, and the house was informally adjourned by the Speaker.

A short debate took place in the committee on motion of Mr. Livingston, to exclude from duty, books, maps, prints or charts, imported for any College, Academy or incorporated Library. It was opposed principally on the ground that the subject had been referred to a select committee, who had not yet made their report. The motion was finally withdrawn.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the treasury containing a statement of goods, wares and for the year prior to the first of October, 1798.

The amount in value is 33 million of dollars.

The amount of exports for the same period was	Dollars.
	61,327,421
The preceding year was	51,294,710
Increase,	10,032,711

The most material increase in exports appeared to be in the article of Tobacco, 10,000 hhd. more having been exported for the last than the preceding year.

Also a report of the tonnage of vessels employed for the same period.

Mr. Morris reported a bill for compensating Marshalls, jurors, witnesses and attorneys in the courts of the United States, which after a few observations from Mr. Otis, recommending its postponement to next session, was referred to a committee of the whole.

A Bill was reported by Mr. Pinckney appropriating money for holding a treaty with the Indians respecting the Georgia claim.

Those bills were severally referred to committees of the whole house.

A report was made by Mr. Harper, unfavorable to the petition of Daniel Stephens, supervisor of Charleston, to which the house agreed.

A petition was presented by Mr. Wain from John Wain of Philadelphia, respecting bullion which he had deposited in the mint. It was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Rutledge chairman of the committee of the whole reported the amendments yesterday passed to the bill for regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. The House took up the same, and having agreed to them, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill from Senate for the relief of Thomas Lewis for allowing additional pay to him as aid de camp was taken up, the house went into committee, when the bill was agreed to, and also in the house, and ordered to a third reading.

A message from Senate was received, containing sundry amendments to the bill for further suspending the commercial intercourse with France, when the house went into committee thereupon.

The principal amendment was to strike out the fifth and sixth sections of the bill which related to empowering the President to break off the commercial intercourse with any port or place where privateers may be equipped to cruise against our vessels.

The amendments were agreed to, and the committee rose, when the question, to strike out the two sections was taken by yeas and nays and carried. Yeas 59. Nays 32.

The Senate persisted in their amendment to the bill for settling the claims of the United States against individual States, and on Monday by the house, and appointed a conference, being themselves appointed two members for that purpose. Three were appointed on the part of the house.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for augmenting the navy, when Mr. Gallatin moved to strike out of the 1st section such parts as related to the building of six 74 gun ships.

He spoke at considerable length in support of the motion, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2.

COMMUNICATION.

When the monster faction has risen its wake clad head so high as even to threaten the vital principle of the Union, when stretches wholly devoted to the enemies of our country, have so far deluded the ignorant in two of our States as to hurry thro' their legislatures, resolutions fraught with very evil the most malignant hatred could suggest; is it not time for every friend to his country to rouse himself, and contribute as much as in his power to the support of the government of his choice;—too long has it been the custom with many honest and well-meaning men, to content themselves with

times this was not of so much consequence, the designs of its enemies were not so well known, and though we lamented their folly we pitied their ignorance;—but now the scene is changed: their motives are completely developed, but if there exists a doubt in the mind of any one, that their intentions are not most thoroughly wicked, let him read the address to the people of Virginia, lately brought forward in that legislature, by a noted demagogue (a fellow notorious while in the army for his cowardice, and since for his turbulent and seditious efforts "to stop the wheels of Government.") This complication of villainy though couched in terms the most artful that jacobin caution could invent is easily seen through; in spite of their "diplomatic skill" their real wishes are plain. The reader must shudder at the thought, but it is a fact, that John Taylor really tells the people to prepare to rise at once and resist—what, think you? THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES! He has indeed clothed this infernal exhortation in the artful garb of resisting usurpation; but his meaning is so obvious that it would be insulting the reader to suppose him capable of doubting it for a moment.

After this I need say no more. If half the world were to combine in writing against this John Taylor, they could not so effectually blast him in the opinion of every good man, as by reading this address;—but I must once more entreat each friend to his country to strain every nerve for its salvation, to strangle the viper of sedition in its infancy, for if it is allowed time to ripen into maturity, our religion, our government, and our lives, must fall a sacrifice to it.

PUBLIUS.

FEBRUARY 5.

FORTITUDE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Caleb Littlefield, of the schooner Chance, belonging to Bristol (R. I) to his father, dated Havana, Dec. 26.

"I arrived at this port after a passage of 46 days—Six leagues to windward of Porto Castie, had the satisfaction of giving one good Frenchman a good beating, he had eight four pounders and ninety men on board; I killed three of them and wounded seven; thus away several of his

shrouds, and splintered his mainmast, so that he was obliged to take it out. He is now lying to windward of this port, about 40 miles, refitting his vessel, and I swear he will hang me at his yard arm, if he ever takes me; but I feel myself very easy about the business, as I shall with pleasure present him a second time with the best role d'equipage I ever sailed with. I have had great applause since my arrival, from the Spaniards and Americans in port."

(We with pleasure received the above authentic extract of a letter, from a friend for publication. It displays the genuine courage of an American, and we hope that our commanders, either of public or private armed vessels, will take fire at the heroism of Capt. Littlefield, and never surrender till they have made a manly resistance. Capt. Littlefield's vessel was about 60 tons, had only four 3 pounders and 12 men; a force very inadequate to eight 4 ounders and 90 men.)

FEBRUARY 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his Friend in this City, dated November 26th, 1798.

"The United States are upon better terms here now than they have been before at any period since our unfortunate revolution, an event truly disastrous to both countries and to the whole civilized world. If the councils of the two countries can be induced to act in concert, they can render each other very essential services—nature made them to go together.

"The assistance which the English navy has had from the services of the American seamen on board for two or three years has saved the nation; had your country taken measures to prevent it at that time, what would now have been the situation of Europe; the work would have been done and as you were to have your own ships of war it is not reasonable that we should expect their services any longer—orders are already issued for their general release.

"Could your people have been induced to have tolerated the expedition of governor Blount to Louisiana and Mexico, it would have settled the affair of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and united our interest for ever. It is hoped that part of this will yet be accomplished in the support of which it is understood to be given by you and by us, to the revolt of the French West Indies.

"The government has been busily engaged in forming another coalition against France, you will soon hear their success by movements from all quarters; from the respectable military and naval preparations which are making, and the great internal resources of your country which you can call into operation, we are induced to believe that the United States have not been overlooked in forming the present coalition. It is a subject of the highest general concern to all countries, and ought to be made a subject of the greatest general exertions.

"If we are not misinformed here, liberal treaty, offensive and defensive providing for an indissoluble union of interest, has already been agreed on, and will be brought into operation as soon as the temper of the times will bear it."

A circumstance took place last week in this city which indicates a very extraordinary activity somewhere, a striking monument of diplomatic skill. The vessel morning star, was about to proceed thence on a voyage to Limerick and Derry, in Ireland. A considerable number of letters were received on board her from England, Scotland and Ireland. During the absence of the captain from the vessel one night last week, the mail of passengers containing the letters was broken up and all the letters for Ireland carried off—those for other places were all respected and left untouched; no one suspects the British agents of this—suspects any American—and who suspect the prime minister of the Emperor of Morocco?

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FROM THE TIMES.

TO THE FREEHOLDER.

Whatever may have been the motive or object you had, in propounding certain questions to me through the medium of the Mirror of Tuesday—Whether it be to serve a party, or not; or for whatever purpose it may be, I am indifferent—they shall be answered with candor, and treated with liberality. I have nothing to conceal upon this subject and shall not shrink from the exercise of an independent judgment, nor be reserved in what I may consider a public duty. We agree in opinion, that the present crisis of our national affairs, is peculiarly interesting; and I sincerely and ardently hope that the republican virtue and vigilance of our fellow-citizens, may exhibit that constancy so necessary to our well-being; and that they may use that discernment in selecting characters to fill the respective departments in our government, who will best perpetuate and secure public liberty, and the blessings of a free Constitution inviolate. I shall now proceed to answer your questions, in the order they are stated: in doing this, I shall be as concise as possible, and avoid every appearance of evasion or equivocation.

“1st. Are you, or are you not, in heart & in principle, opposed to the administration of the general government, particularly to that part of it which relates to France?”

I am in heart, and in principle a friend to many acts of administration; some prominent features thereof, I deprecate, but in order to a full and fair understanding of this question, we should recur to the circumstance of the country at the time they happened, or we shall be forced into an unjustifiable examination of the policy which dictated them at that time. I believe if the late mission to France had been formed of gentlemen of a different political stamp, equally patriotic and virtuous, that we should have had a happier result. The measure of government since; some have my approbation, and some have not.

“2d. Are you attached to, and do you you support, as one of the party who have uniformly opposed the general government?”

No! I have been so fortunate as to keep better company, nor do I believe such a party exists in America.

“3d. Do you approve of the system of defence which the general government has adopted, and particularly the naval establishment?”

I do not; I believe our militia is the best and latest defence in the present state of our country. A large standing army in time of peace is a novel thing in America, and may become dangerous to civil liberty: I believe our naval armament is not so, and I am not certain but it is to be extended by adding more vessels to small force.

“4th. Do you, or do you not think the alien and sedition laws constitutional? If you think them constitutional, be pleased to state your reasons for so thinking; if you think them unconstitutional, be pleased also to state your reasons.”

I believe those laws are gross infractions of the constitution—I will attempt hereafter to prove them so; I believe also they are extremely impolitic and unjust, that they disgrace our code. The latter of them attempts to cast an odium upon the people of this country, which is not warranted by truth, and ought to be frowned by every freeman of America.

“5th. Do you not believe that the object of the French government is to divide the people of this country from their government, and to conquer them?”

I believe the designs of the French government towards this country is bale and calculated to do us every mischief, and ought to be repelled with energy and spirit; if their idea is to divide and conquer, it is a most absurd one, I am more afraid that the President and the majority in both houses of congress will divide the people from their government than that the French directory will—I confess that while a high handed majority in congress and the public functionaries of government torture our constitution in the manner it has been, so in fact as to make it mean every thing or nothing; that I lose the respect and veneration for it that I formerly entertained.

“6th. Do you think that private individuals without any direct or indirect authority from the general government are

justifiable in interfering under any pretence and in any manner whatever in matters of dispute between the government of the United States and any foreign government; and do you approve of the late law passed by Congress on this subject?”

I do not think that private individuals are justifiable, and I believe I should have voted for the late law had I been in Congress.

“7th. Do you think that the state legislatures have any powers to act in any manner upon subjects vested by the constitution in the general and do you not think they exceed the powers vested in them, when they undertake to act on subjects confided to the national government?”

I think that congress transcends their authority whenever they go beyond the limited and specified grant of power so enumerated in the constitution, and that the states, or the people thereof have reserved all their residuary mass of power under the social compact.

“8. Do you approve of the laws and resolves of the legislatures of Kentucky, Virginia, passed during their late session, declaring certain acts of congress, unconstitutional, null, and void?”

I have seen no law that Kentucky or Virginia has passed during the late session; when I was in Alexandria some time ago, I saw resolutions that had been passed by Kentucky; I gave them a cursory reading and thought them correct; those of Virginia I heartily approve.

“9th. If you are elected into congress, will you support the present administration of the government?”

Whenever I think its measures go to advance the happiness of the people, and is limited by the constitutional bounds, I will do it either in or out of congress but not otherwise.

“10. If your health had permitted you to have attended the assembly this session, would you have voted for those resolves of censure on the general government which have been adopted by the legislature?”

I believe I should.

“11. Do you approve of the intended appeal of the Virginia legislature to the people of this state against certain acts of Congress? If the appeal is made will you support and countenance it?”

As I have not seen the appeal I cannot say whether I shall support and countenance it. I can never believe, however, that the legislature can err upon the source of light and authority; and if their agents have done an act in the course of their agency, which to themselves is problematical, what can be so proper or respectful as to refer it with their reasons to the people who constituted them, and from whom they derive their authority—I know this is running counter to the maxims that are preached up by a certain description of men. The prevalent opinion seems to be, that the Governors are every thing, and the people nothing; and this will continue to be the case, until we are involved in a war, or some other adversity befalls the nation; and then the people will be courted and wheedled with all the art and intrigue imaginable, until they are got into a good humour again.

“12th. Do you, or do you not, approve the conduct of John Taylor of Caroline Country—and if you had been at the Assembly would you have supported him in his measures?”

I entertain a high respect for Mr. Taylor's abilities, patriotism, and public and private virtues, I am proud of his friendship; in any public employment, however, I have been accustomed to exercise my judgment, disregarding all men.

“13. Do you think that the Virginia legislature can constitutionally pass a law vesting in the judges or courts of the state power to release from imprisonment persons who are confined by the Federal Courts for offences against the federal act?”

This is a subject entirely novel; I have never revolved it in my mind; but am persuaded the legislature and the judges will act with caution and discretion. It is a delicate point, and I sincerely hope may never be brought into discussion by the different tribunals—If I am made sensible that they have the power, I shall defend them with firmness.

Now, Mr. Freeholder, I have answered your interrogatories, and as I have no idea that you are a party man, (though by the bye it looks a little like it) permit me to suggest to you the propriety (as you have the good of the district manifestly at heart) to direct the same questions to Col. Powell—you must have forgot it heretofore. It can do no harm you know, to have his opinions upon these points before the public. I have no doubt he will be equally candid.

R. WEST.

W. Grove, 30th Jan. '99.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 12.

The officers of the sloop of war Baltimore, we learn, have all resigned, except the first lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and the surgeon's mate, and have generally left the ship; and that the crew, dissatisfied with their situation, have mutinied, and refuse to obey the orders of the officers who remain. The vessel was lying, when left by the sailing matter, Capt. Hodgkiss, who arrived here yesterday, at Craney Island, from which they are determined not to stir, until their grievances are redressed. In the mean time, they permit no vessel to come along side with more than two persons in her. Both the officers and crew, it is said, are irritated at the dismissal of their first commander.

FEBRUARY 13.

Postscript to a letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated
Cape Francois, Jan. 6th, 1799.

Arrived this evening from L'Orient; on his passage he captured an American vessel from Oporto to America, which was this morning in sight—retaken by the English.

“The only news that she has brought, which has yet transpired, is, the Emperor of Germany having recommenced hostilities against the French republic.”

[The various accounts that we have hitherto received from Europe, lead us to believe that great dependence may be placed on the account brought by the above mentioned vessel, the two parties have been for this some time making great preparations for war, and we presume they are before this hacking and hawing one another at a dreadful rate.]

SCENE IN THE ALPS.

Perhaps the circumference of the whole terraqueous globe does not present a scene more sublime and magnificent, than what is exhibited to us in the following extract from Mrs. Piozzi's “Observations in a Journey through France, &c.”

“In these prospects, coloring is carried to its utmost point of perfection, particularly at the time I found it, variegated with golden touches of autumnal tints; immense meadows mean time bursting from naked fields, rich with vineyards, on the other, and tufted with elegant shrubs that invite one to pluck and carry them away to where they would be treated with much more respect. Little towns sticking in the cleft, where one would imagine it was impossible to clamber; light clouds often falling under the feet of the high perched inhabitants, while the found of a deep and rapid, though narrow, river, dashing with violence among the intolently impending rocks at the bottom, and bells in thickly scattered spires calling the quiet Savoyards to church upon the steep sides of every hill—fill one's mind with such mutable, such various ideas, as no other place can ever possibly afford.”

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.

The Cailiff Hagiage, who by his cruelties had rendered himself the terror and dread of his subjects, happening to traverse his vast dominions without any badge of distinction, met with an Arabian of the desert, and thus addressed himself to him:

“Friend, (said he) I should be glad you would let me know what kind of a man this Hagiage is, of whom they talk so much!”—Hagiage (replies the Arabian) is no man; he is a tyger, a monster—“Of what do they accuse him?”—“Oh! a multitude of crimes; already has he wallowed in the blood of more than a million of his subjects.”—“Have you never seen him?”—“No.”—“Well, look at him: 'tis to him thou speakest.”

The Arabian, without betraying the least surprise, rivets his eyes upon him, & proudly demands, “And do you Sir, know who I am?”—“No.”—“I belong to the family of Zobain, each of whose descendants is infected with madness one day in every year, and mine is to day.”

Hagiage smiled, and in consideration of the ingenuity of his excuse forgave him.

DESCRIPTION OF A GRAND COL-LATION.

Given by the late Sir Edward Russel, in an island in the Mediterranean, when he was commander in chief in those seas.

MEMORANDUM.—That on the 25th of October 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the right honorable Edward Russel's house, when he was captain general and commander in chief of his Ma-

jesty's forces in the Mediterranean sea. It was made in a fountain, in a garden, the middle of four walks, all covered over head with lemon and orange trees; and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the said fountain were the following ingredients, viz. four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, 25,000 lemons, 25 gallons of lime juice, 1300 w of fine white Lisbon sugar, 5 pounds of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits, and last, a pipe of dry mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy built to keep off the rain; and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain, and filled the cups to the company; and in all probability more than 6000 men drank thereof.

CHARLESTON, JANUARY 21.

Captain Young, who arrived on Friday evening last, left Malaga on the 12th of November; before he sailed a fleet with 7000 English troops on board, had put up the Mediterranean, supposed to be intended to assist the king of Naples against the French. He also informs, that the island of Malta had surrendered to the English; that they had there captured the ship William Tell, which had escaped from Bequieres; he likewise understood that the British fleet had taken the ship Genereux (another of Bruey's squadron, and retaken the Leander, of 50 guns) which the Genereux had carried into Corfu.

From a Hamburg paper of December 7.

Milan, Nov. 19. On the 15th instant arrived here, gen. Moreau, formerly commander of the army of the Rhine, to take upon himself the office of inspector general of the French infantry in Italy. Yesterday arrived general Montrichard, commander in chief of the Italian army. Gen. Joubert left this city on the 17 instant, to inspect the several divisions of the army and their positions. Previous to his departure, he issued orders for all the Austrian officers to quit the territory of the Cisalpine republic within three days, and this city within 24 hours.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

THE freedom and impartiality with which your press has been long conducted, leave me no doubt of your compliance with the present application, which is to insert in your paper the following extracts from a speech some time ago delivered in Congress, and which well deserve general notoriety. The reader is requested in perusing them, to draw, at the same time, his own conclusion as to their justness, and obvious pertinency to our exterior and foreign relations, before he proceeds to the notification of the speaker, and the short remarks subjoined.

EXTRACTS, &c.

“A state of things may exist between two nations, in which reprisal not only becomes the right but the duty of the nation sustaining the wrong. This happens when one nation without cause, forcibly seizes the effect of the other, or of its citizens, and withholds them without restitution or compensation; and when the nation, whose effects be so seized and detained, shall possess no other means of indemnification. The right of reprisal in the injured nation, in such a case, grows out of the injury sustained, and its inability to redress itself in any other way. The duty of the injured nation to make reprisals is founded upon self-preservation, and in case of the losses of its citizens, upon the promise of protection of the property sacredly made by the nation to its individual members.”

“A regard for peace has been construed into a fear of war. Submission to aggression has invited new aggression; appeals for justice has been deemed testimonies of debility, till at length the United States, after having been stripped of their citizens and property, are upon the eve of war, because they have not exerted their rights at an earlier period. If this conduct has been heretofore wise and pacific, experience has taught us that it is no longer so; nothing can be expected from the justice, moderation, or honor of a government which has proved itself equally a slaver to them all; but before such tribunals, quiescence begets injuries, injuries beget insults, and insults will beget contempt, degradation and war.”

These extracts, fellow citizens, convey to you what were once the sentiments of Mr. Giles on the subject of foreign insult and aggression. They require no comment to excite attention or commendation.

ation; for they contain truths, which
ed only be told to force conviction; and
ey are expressed with that perspicuous
energy which whilst it precludes ambigui-
ty, defies the interpretation of sophistry,
would degrade them to say that they
e worthy of the tripod of Apollo. They
re, what is infinitely higher praise, wor-
y of the most serious attention and deli-
erate consideration of very free citizen.
ow far Mr. G's subsequent conduct may
-incide and comport with them is not
or me to decide: an intelligent and con-
id public, from the premises cannot un-
ake the just and necessary conclusion,
CONSISTENCY.
an. 8, '99.

Alexandria, February 15.

An election was held on Tuesday last,
or twelve members of the Corporation of
Alexandria, for the ensuing year.
The following is a list of votes for the re-
petitive candidates, the first twelve of
which are chosen.

Jonah Thompson	495
Alexander Smith	493
John Dandas	471
Aaron Hewes	470
George Taylor	457
Amos Alexander	360
William Fitzhugh	344
Francis Peyton	332
George Slacum	326
Thomas Herbert	320
George Drinker	300
John V. Thomas	283
William Harper	198
William Patten	198
Philip Ma. Steller	196
James Keith	194
Dennis Ramsay	191
John Janney	185
George Deneale	182

A letter from Constantinople, of No-
vember 4, says, "Twelve persons of the
French legation have been arrested and
sent to the prison of the seven towers.
The prisoners of the French consulates at
Smyrna, Bucharest, &c. were, on 3d inst.
sent to the fortlets of Samson, on the
Black Sea. In the hotel de France are
many more French prisoners, among whom
are 88 private characters, who were estab-
lished there some time since."
number of these prisoners, amounts to 136.
Four others have escaped by flight, and
to have been taken under the protection
of foreign ministers, or set at liberty.—
The Porte has again published some in-
tercepted private letters from Frenchmen
in Egypt, by which it appears, that the
French troops are generally very much
dissatisfied; but they make no mention of
a formal opposition of the troops against
Bonaparte, though such an event is not
improbable."

GENERAL DUMOURIER,

In a late publication, in which he notices
the differences between the United States,
among other judicious thoughts gives the
following:

"It appears very impolitic in France to
exasperate the peaceful Americans, and
make them acquainted with their strength.
Beyond the reach of attack by land, should
despair convert them into warriors, they
may become the scourge of Europe. The
Antilles and the colonies of the different
powers are entirely at their mercy, they
may easily starve and conquer them, they
may put an end to the New-England fish-
ery, they may devastate the coast of Europe
by their privateers. Maritime war has
charms for two great passions of human
nature, varice and love of adventure.
The preparations, the expenses, the forces
it requires, are of a smaller magnitude
than those of land, and their effect more
lucrative and rapid.

"The Americans have provisioned, and
consequently saved the colonies of France;
that service alone ought in the eyes of the
dictatory to have obliterated the frivolous
grievances complained of, which if duly
weighed, were not injurious, but rather
the just procedures of a prudent and pacific
neutrality."

A letter received at Charleston from
London says, "If you ship any cotton
wool, furnish certificates of its being the
produce of the United States of America.
American cotton pays a duty of only 4s.
per cwt. other foreign cotton wool pays
2s."

Information for Shoppers of Tobacco and
Logwood to this date.

In order to avoid a very heavy river
tax, it is necessary to ship in the bills

of hiding the word *Leaf Tobacco*, but not
the weight; and for Logwood, &c. it is
necessary to specify the weight.

According to a return lately published
of the number of militia in each county in
Virginia, the whole number is about
64,000. The number of inhabitants in the
States according to the census of 1790
was 747,000, of whom 292,627 were
slaves. The population of Massachusetts
in 1790, amounted to 387,787. Morse, in
his Gazetteer, states the militia of that
state, at about 50,000 infantry, 2000 ca-
valry, and 1,500 artillery; the last fur-
nished with 60 field pieces, tumbrils and
apparatus. (G.P.)

Col. Mercer has declined offering as a
candidate for a seat in Congress at the en-
suing election in this state, Mr. Nicholas
now offering his services again to the dis-
trict he represents in the present congress

The frigate United States, of 44 guns,
Commodore Barry, arrived at Port Roy-
al, Martinique, on the 28th inst.

The United States saluted the admiral's
ship and the fort, both of which returned
her salutes. Commodore Barry was re-
ceived with every honorable attention,
and a general joy, demonstrative of the
friendship existing between the United
States and Great-Britain.

A melancholy accident happened in the
fort, in rendering the salute. Six men,
who were before one of the guns, were
killed, by its being fired while one of the
men was ramming the cartridge.
(Charleston Paper.)

AN IMITATION—FROM THE FRENCH

SAYS lovely CELIA to her studious Lord.
"I wish I were some pleasing book;
It might perhaps, more happy hours afford,
As then you'd oftener on me look."
"A book!—with all my heart," her lord
replies;
"But then an Almanack appear,
That I may read you when some doubt
arise,
And freely change you every year!"

PROVIDENCE, JANUARY 13.

General observations on the principal har-
bors of the United States.

The harbors of Georgia, and of North
and South Carolina, are obstructed by bars,
and only proper for frigates and smaller
vessels.

The Chesapeake has many fine large
rivers, which will admit line of battle
ships; but no other harbor than Norfolk
convenient to the sea, and proper for men
of war.

Delaware river is unsafe for ships in the
winter, and not a good station for men of
war in the summer, having a bay to pass
through, in which there are many danger-
ous shoals.

New-York harbor will admit ships of 60
or 74 guns, but is not very convenient
for such large ships to pass in and out.

New London harbor, the only one in
the state of Connecticut that will admit
line of battle ships, is bounded with ledges
of sunken rocks on both sides of its en-
trance, which makes the channel way
narrow; but it is a bold safe harbor after
you have entered it.

New port harbor is not only the best in
the United States, but is one of the most
commodious for men of war in the world.
It has an easy access from the sea, deep
water, bold shores, and not any rocks or
reefs in the channel way. Its entrance
is sufficiently wide for a 74 gun ship to
turn in and out. One consideration gives
it a preference before all the harbors in the
United States: that is, a N. N. W. wind
is a free wind into it, the course of the
channel in being N. E. b. E. whereas in
all the other harbors, a N. W. wind blows
out, which makes it difficult for large ships
to enter them in the winter season, when
those winds prevail. The bay between
Rhode-Island and the island of Conanicut
has a good depth of water, and is spacious
enough to contain all the men of war in
the world. Narragansett bay is large and
spacious, but not so safe for ships of the
line as Newport harbor, there being some
shoal grounds and rocks in it. Secondett
passage has depth of water sufficient for a
frigate to pass through, and come to the
harbor at Newport round the north end
of Rhode Island.

Boston harbor is large and spacious; but
the passage into it is narrow, and danger-
ous for large ships. It is considered by
seamen as a bad harbor to go into during
the winter season, as a free wind into it
is a foul weather wind.

The harbor of Portsmouth (N. H.) is
thought to be a good one, but I am not
sufficiently acquainted with it to give any
opinion concerning it.

Upon an impartial review of the princi-
pal harbors in the United States, it appears
that those of Norfolk & Newport are the
only safe ones for line of battle ships to
remain in at the winter season.

AN OLD COASTING PILOT.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,
Through the medium of your
paper, a correspondent proposes, for the in-
formation of persons at a distance, as well
as in this city, the following queries rela-
tive to the new Loan to be opened on account
of the Government, on the 28th inst. answers
to which, from the proper authority, would,
he conceives, not only satisfy many, but also
perhaps have a tendency to expedite the
subscription.

1. Whether in case there should be more
than 4,000 dollars subscribed than will
be the five millions, there will be
what reduction?—Though this is
a question from the proposals, yet it would
seem quite to be generally known and
understood.

2. Whether subscribers may in addition
to their own subscription, also subscribe in
the names of others without a power for the
purpose?

3. Whether subscribers may not also sub-
scribe in the names of their minor children
capable of assigning the scrip?

GEORGE-TOWN, FEBRUARY 12.

Yesterday arrived Mr. Anthony Reintz
el's schooner, Columbia, Capt. Boucher,
from Martinique, last from St. Kitt's, in
17 days, sailed in company with 28 A-
merican vessels, under convoy of the Unit-
ed States, Constellation, Montezuma, and
brig Norfolk, which were to see them
safe to latitude 25 N. The Columbia
left the convoy in lat. 22.

The account we had of the Norfolk be-
ing taken is therefore unfounded—Heard
nothing of Capt. Barry's having captured
any French vessels.

Capt. Boucher favored us with several
of the St. Christopher's Advertiser; but
they contain only European intelligence.

Thomas P. Carnes, formerly of this
city, the rival candidate of Abraham
Baldwin, for the office of Senator of the
United States, from Georgia, and had 37
votes, Mr. Baldwin, 42. Mr. Carnes is
appointed one of the three judges of the
State under the new constitution.

A stated quarterly meeting of the
St. Andrew's Society, will be held at Mr
Abert's Tavern on Tuesday evening the
19th inst.

JAMES DYKES, Sec.

February 15, 1799.

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have received and offer for sale, whole
sale and retail,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

An elegant assortment of superfine cloths and
kerseymeres

Do. do. Fine swansdown and
Marseilles waistcoating

A few lustrings and satins

Loomwork, silk, and jacquet mullins

Gentlemen and ladies' silk, cotton, and threa-
tose

do. do. and children's English hats.

White and fox-coloured Angola trimming h.

Manchester and India nankeens

Nankeen (wills, silk, thread, &c.

White and coloured French gloves

Dimities and muslins

Brussels carpeting, with bordering to match

India cottons

Diapers and diaper table cloths

Irish linens and 5-4 sheetings

Fine French cambricks

Russia sheetings and Ravens Duck

Sweeping and scrubbing brushes

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 & 30d. nails and brads.

Imperial hyson, hyson-skin, touchong and bohe-
Teas

4000 wt. Best London Seine

Twine, &c. &c.

February 12.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO

JUVENILE ESSAYS;

OR

COLLECTION OF POEMS,

BY HENRY PEPPER,

(late of Philadelphia)

Are respectfully informed, that a number of the
books have come to hand, and are ready to be
delivered by

HENRY GIRD, JUN.

February 15.

THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT

of the Company's performance in town.

Mr. HAMILTON and Miss MILLER
present their most respectful compliments to
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and
its vicinity, and inform them that their BENE-
FIT is fixed for TUESDAY—and may de-
pend on every exertion to render the entertain-
ments worthy their approbation.

On TUESDAY EVENING, February 19,
Will be presented, for the first time
this season, a favorite play interspersed
with songs,

called the

Mountaineers

To which will be added (by desire) the admired
Musical Farce of

THE PURSE;

OR,

AMERICAN TAR.

The doors to be opened at 5, and the
performance to begin precisely at 6 o'clock.
* Tickets to be had at the customary
places.

Thomas Simms

Has just received, and has for sale at his Gro-
cery Store on Prince-street, a quantity of
Excellent Fresh Oranges,
Shellbark Nuts, by the barrel or smaller
quantity,
Cranberries, by do.

and a General assortment of
GROCERIES AND FRUIT,
With about 2000 wt. of

Well Cured Bacon,

which he will dispose of on very reasonable
terms for Cash. January 10.

WM. F. GIRD,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HAS the honor to inform his friends, and
public, that he has commenced business in
the house occupied by his brother, HENRY
GIRD Jun. Printer of the COLUMBIAN
MIRROR, corner of Cameron and Fairfax
Streets; and near the Bank of Alexandria.—
He is solicitous to deserve public patronage, and
will, therefore, pay particular attention to any
commands with which he may be favored.—He
has for Sale a few fashionable GOLD, SIL-
VER, and GILT WATCHES—a variety
of FANCY ARTICLES—and some WAR-
RANTED M. AINSPRINGS

To be Rented.

For one or more years, and possession given
immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, con-
taining between nine and ten acres, known
by the name of Cameron, about two miles from
Alexandria, on the post road leading to Col-
chester and Dumfries; the situation for a Gro-
cery or Tavern is good. There is on the pre-
mises, a good kitchen, stable, and a half acre
garden under good fence and in good order. A
further description of the place is deemed un-
necessary, as any person with us to rent, will,
no doubt, view the premises.—For terms apply
to

ROBERT STEWART,

at M'Knight's Tavern.

February 15

To be sold for cash,

Or bartered for Groceries, or Dry Goods,
A well finished House on

Washington Street, between King and Cameron
streets. The house is 23 feet front by 24 deep,
as two neat parlors, and two neat garrets, with
good kitchen, and a cellar underneath. The
lot extends 100 feet back. The privilege of
purchasing the ground rent is ten years, at a mo-
derate price, &c. Enquire of the Printer of
the Columbian Mirror.

September 4.

Notice

To the Tenants of the late George H.
Fairfax, deceased, living upon that tract
of land, in Loudoun County, called Pigeon
mont.

THEY are hereby informed, that I have
lately purchased the reversionary interest of
Fairfax, Esq., and that I mean to
call out my interest in the different lots held by
the tenants.

Until the month of April next, I shall give
them the refusal of purchasing the respective
lots on which they live. The terms of sale will
be one fifth in hand, and the balance in four
equal annual installments (free of interest).—
Upon the first payment being made, a deed
will be given, and a security required on the
part, for the faithful performance of the other
payments. I shall generally attend Loudoun
court until the month of April, when the re-
sults with to purchase may see me; but
should I fail to attend, they will make applica-
tion to Thomas Swann, Esq., who will be pro-
perly authorized to treat with them.

Wm. BYRD PAGE.

January 1.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE
let by the quarter, or the year, on the
junction of Water and Duke Streets.

N. T. HOOE.

September 20, 1798.

For the West-Indies.

The Schooners
NEPTUNE, Capt.
Willis,—and
WELCOME RETURN,
Capt. Guthrie,
Which are dispatched in a short time, and some
Goods on Freight will be taken on board them.
R. T. HOOE & CO.

February 9.

1st & Winter Goods.

JAMES BACON,

At his store in Fairfax street, next door to Mr.
Guy Atkinson's, has received and offer for
sale on the most moderate terms, a general
assortment of Goods adapted to the season,
among which are the following:

Superfine cloths and cassimeres—new and
fashionable patterns
Do. milled do.
Second and coarse do.
Fashionable swansdowns for vests
Coatings, flannels, and baizes
Half ticks and kerseys
Rote blankets from 6 to 12 quarters
Do. striped
Scarlet cardinals
Fancy cords, thicksets, and velveteens
Lining and beaver fustians
Stuffs of various descriptions and colours
7 8 and 4-4 Irish linens and Scotch shift-
ings
German Linens
Lancashire sheetings
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
Calicoes and chintzes—fashionable pat-
terns
A variety of muslins of every description
Bed tickings and cotton counterpanes
Diaper Table Cloths
Gentlemen's and children's hats, coarse
and fine

With a variety of other articles in his line,
the whole of which he is determined to sell on
such terms as he flatters himself will give sat-
isfaction to those who will favour him with their
custom.
November 22.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received an elegant assortment of
Fancy Goods.

Among which are,
Box feathers assorted
Do. Silver Spray,
Chintze
Calicoes,
Silk,
Black Satin,
Coloured do.
Laces,
Ribbons,
December 29

JAMES LEE,

In Prince, and corner of Royal Street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At a low price, for Cash or Country Pro-
duce,

FRENCH Brandy, Holland gin, West
India spirits, a quantity of good whisky
leaf and brown sugar, chocolate of excellent
quality, molasses, 400 lb, cheese of good qual-
ity, 40 barrels of herrings of a superior quality
a quantity of butter, and coffee, with a genera
assortment of other Groceries.
December 4.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in
the county of Hampshire, on the waters of
Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sideling
Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy ac-
res in the county of Ohio, on the waters of
Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river O-
hio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg.—
The lands are generally good, as I am inform-
ed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon cre-
dit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax
county, or Lots of Land in the Town of Alex-
andria, or the Federal City. for terms apply
R. T. HOOE.

June 20.

FOR SALE.

MOLASSES, } By the Hoghead,
PORTER, }
OZNABURGS, }
DOWLESS, }
SHEETINGS, } By the Piece or Bail.
BRITANNIAS, }
PLATILLIAS, }

The above goods we will sell cheap for ready
Cash, or a short Credit.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1799.

THIS DAY

will be landed at Ramjay's Wharf, from
on board the schooner Betsey, Capt.
Emmons, from St. Kitts,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF
High Proof St. Kitts Rum,
which will be sold low for Cash or approved
notes, or exchanged for Flour. Apply to
PATTON & DYKES,
OR
FERGUSON, ROBERTSON & CO.

William Bartleman

HAS REMOVED

a few doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite
R. T. HOOE & Co's Counting-Room,
Where he has for Sale,

Jamaica, } Skin, Souchong and
Antigua, } Bohea Tea,
Barbados and } London Porter,
N. England } Spermaceti candles,
Cogniac and Peach } Mould and dipt do.
Brandy, } Soap.
Madeira, Sherry, Port } Chocolate,
Lisbon and Malaga } Pepper,
Wine, } Indigo,
Holland Gin, } Travelling-cases,
Molasses, } Herring,
Loaf and Muscovado } Pitch, turpentine, &c.
Sugar, } With most articles of
Imperial, Young Hy- } Grocery.
son, Hyson, Hyson- }
January 8.

SIX PUNCHEONS OF 4th PROOF

Jamaica Rum,

A few Bags of Pimento and Ginger,
and
A few Sacks of Liverpool Salt,
Just received and for sale by
FERGUSON, ROBERTSON & Co
January 5.

A valuable Mill and a va- cant Mill-Seat for Sale.

By virtue of an order from the High Court
of Chancery, in Virginia, will be sold, at
Public Vendue, on the 26th day of Fe-
bruary next,

A MERCHANT MILL, and four acres
of LAND, more or less, the property
of John Mandeville, adjoining Cameron Mills,
and about a mile and a half from Alexandria.
The property being so near Town, may be
very profitable in the hands of an active man.
The Mill-Seat will be sold with the Mill
or separate, as may be thought best, on the day
of sale. It lays on Holmes's Run, a little be-
low Robert Allison's Mill, and nearly oppo-
site to the dwelling-house of W. H. Territt,
Esq.—is said to contain four acres and a quar-
ter—has a great sufficiency of fall for an over-
shot mill, with liberty of cutting a mill-race,
&c.—The title is thought to be good, and the
deeds may be seen by applying to the sub-
scribers.

Two thousand six hundred dollars of the
purchase money will be paid down; six months
credit will be given for the remainder, on re-
ceiving bonds, with good security, payable to
us; and the high court of Chancery doth fur-
ther "order that the proper parties do exe-
cute conveyances to the purchasers under this
order, subject to the conditions of the sale, which is intend-
ed to be after a receipt of the last payment,
W. HERBERT,
W. HARTSHORNE.

December 11.

I will either sell or rent
that large, three-story BRICK WARE-
HOUSE, on King Street, now occupied by
Mellis, Andrew and William Ramfay.—
If it should may be had immediately.
December 29. J. WILSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on
Prince street, two doors below the
Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d, Nails.
Carpenters' Tools assorted.
A few dozen best iron Shovels.
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes.
Fine Liverpool Salt.
The above articles will be disposed of on mo-
derate terms for cash, or country produce.
C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

H A Y.

Good Timothy Hay for sale by WILLIAM
HARTSHORNE & SONS, by the wagon
load or single bundle,
February 7.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to WYLLIE and
LANGLEY, are requested to pay off
their accounts immediately, or they will be put
into the hands of an attorney.
ISAAC BUTLER,
Feb. 7. At Mr. Abern's Tavern

Ricketts and Newton

Have just received, and have for sale,
A QUANTITY OF
IRON CASTINGS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A few Franklin Ten-Plate
STOVES,
They have also for sale
60 Tons of Plaster Paris,
and
Forty-one Hhds.
Philadelphia Lime

FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS, BY
Anthony Charles Cazenove,
Prince Street, next door to Col. Hooe's,
Russia Sheetting,

Ticklenburg,
Irish Linen,
26, 28, and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Swifts Chintzes,
Silks,
Ribbons, assorted,
Men and women's white and coloured silk
stockings,
Thread and black silk laces,
Long and short kid gloves,
Silk gloves,
Ostrich Feathers,
Beads of all sizes,
Mullin shawls and handkerchiefs,
An elegant assortment of

Gold and silver Watches,
Jewellery, &c.

41 quarter casks Sherry

Wine,

ALSO
A Forte Piano,
to be sold very low.

Alexander Kerr,

From Philadelphia,

Has opened the following assortment of

Dry Goods and Cutlery,
In King Street, between Fairfax and Water
Street, which he will sell by the package,
piece, or dozen, on the most moderate terms,
for cash, on credit, or in exchange for flour,
for which he will allow the highest market
price, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, from 4s. to 15s. sterl.
per yard, double milled drab do.
from 5s. to 8s. do. per do. grey, blue and strip-
ed coatings, cassimeres, plain and striped, cal-
icoes and swansdowns, striped paint and rose
blankets, flannels, kerseys, cotton, silk and co-
ton; and silk hosiery, cotton counterpanes
Marfettes quiltings and muslins, velvets, vel-
veteens, corduroys, fancy cords, thicksets, plain
and twill'd, royal ribs, ribbelures, pillow and
beaver fustians, olive and white jeans, printed
velvets, white and coloured threads, sewing silk
and twill, silk ferretting, galloons, ribbons,
worsted bindings, hair and worsted plush, girth
and flanning web, tapes of all Nos. bobbin,
short buttons and wires, mantuas and peelings,
red fringes, thread edgings, white and black lace,
knives and forks, table, desert and carvers, poc-
ket knives, penknives, children's knives, butch-
er's and gilt coat and vest buttons.

N. B. He has also a few pipes and quarter
casks of old red Port wine, two years in this
country, which he will dispose of also.
January 8

THE Subscriber intending to discontinue
the business of Tavern-keeping, will sell
his interest in the Lease of, or rent, the con-
cerns now occupied by him in that line, and
known by the name of the UNION TAVERN
A full description of this property he conceives
unnecessary, as any person disposed to treat for
it, will, no doubt, come and view the premises
suffice it to say, that the house is commodious
and that the stable and out-offices are good and
convenient. I will give possession on the 12th
of next February, or sooner if agreeable, and
the Lease will expire on the 12th of May,
1801. The purchaser may have such part of the
Furniture and Stock as may be necessary for
continuing the business.

SAMUEL HILTON.

I have also for sale, about 40 barrels of
Deleware Red Streaks.
S. HILTON.

WM. HODGSON.

Is now landing from on board the H. Cap-
tain Stewart, from Whitehaven,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS.

IN ADDITION THERETO,
Nails of different sizes,
Queen's and Stone Ware,
Bottled Porter in casks of 12 dozen each,
A few casks of Cheese,
An elegant selection of Looking Glasses,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces
with Hearth Stones & woodwork com-
plete.
PATENT KITCHEN RANGES
with Ovens.

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed to
Belknap's American Biography, are in-
formed, that the first and second volumes of
that work have come to hand and are ready to be
delivered to them or their order. The price of
each set is three Dollars and fifty cents, which
it is expected will be paid to the subscriber when
the books are taken away.
WM. HERBERT,
January 17. 3wop

CLOVER SEED.

AMOS ALLISON
Has received a quantity of Clover Seed of the
best quality, which he offers for sale,
January 29.

AT THE

Alexandria Brewery,

Formerly Mr. WALES'S,
WILL BE RAEDY FOR SALE,
On Monday next,
BEER, GRAINS, YEAST &
WHISKEY,
By the Barrel or Gallon, by
WILLIAM LACEY.

N. B. From the nature of his engage-
ments he is not enabled to indulge in Credit,
yet he hopes for the patronage of the Citi-
zens of Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS

PRINCE STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of China Oranges, Limes, Almonds,
Lavender Water, and Norfolk Segars, toge-
ther with a variety of

Fresh Teas of the first
Quality,

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Irish Butter by the firkin, Nova Scotia Sugar,
of an excellent quality, by the barrel; best But-
ters, by the bottle, Durham Mustard, Molas-
ses, Sugar, Cocoa Nuts, and some Glass and
Delft Ware.

February 9

Twenty Dollars Reward.

A BLACK HORSE and a SADDLE
were stolen out of the subscriber's stable
on the 19th December last. The horse is about
14½ hands high, and about 12 years old. He
is well made, trots, gallops, and is much used
to drawing in a cart—has some white spots on
his neck, occasioned by the collar. His mane
is very thick, his tail bushy, and, when he
was taken away, had on three old shoes. The
saddle is of a dark colour, with a flannel pad,
faced with blue plush. The above reward will
be given to any person who will deliver the
horse and thief to me, or Ten Dollars for the
horse and saddle.

BEALE HOWARD.

February 9.

J. SPENCE,

GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN,

FROM NEW YORK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Alexandria and the public in general, that
he has opened a SEED STORE, in King
Street, next door to Mr. Peter Wife's, where
all kinds of fresh warranted garden seeds may
be had on moderate terms.

He has also for sale, between thirty and forty
NEW-YORK WINTER GREEN AP-
PLES, of a superior quality.

January 29.

William Friend

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alex-
andria, that he has commenced the
PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONARY
BUSINESS,

At corner of Cameron and Royal Streets,
near the City Tavern—and will have for
Sale in two or three days—an assortment of
CAKES and PARTS.

Mutton, Beef-Steaks, and Chicken Pies,
every day at 1 o'clock.

Hot Mutton Pies every night from 7 to 9
o'clock.

Dinners Baked every day.
N. B. Good Philadelphia Porter and Ale.
5th Feb. 1799.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being about to decline the
Dry Goods Business wishes to dispose of
his present stock of Goods; for which purpose
he will keep his store open for a few weeks
and sell for ready cash from 15 to 25 per cent
lower than the usual retail prices of Alexan-
dria. His assortment is large and general—
CONSISTING OF

Superfine, fine and coarse, broad and narrow cloths of every description.	Dimiti, varfelles & mullinet, Silk, mullin & chintz Shawls.
Cassimeres & Swan- downs	Ladies Satin kid & Morocco shoes,
Blankets, Flannels, & Baile	Gold & silver lace, Silk, cotton & worst ed hosiery.
Manchester Cords	Russia sheeting & Ger- man dowlas
Camlets, bombazeens, and bombazets	Irish linnens, cam- brics, Bedtick,
Wilboar & Durants,	British bznaburgs
Fleecy Hosiery,	Mens' & boys' fine & coarse Hats,
Japan Tamboured & plain jaconett Mus- lins,	Ladies linnens, with crown do.
Plain and tamboured book do.	Beaver, Kid & silk Gloves,
Satins, pelongs, lute- ring & perfians	Ribbons, laces, feathers, &c. &c.
Chintzes & Calicoes,	

CUTHBERT POWELL.

January 12, 1799

ALEXANDRIA:

Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday,

BY
HENRY GIRD, Junr.